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IN DEFENSE OF the Conservation of the National Parks System
IN PROMOTION OF a National Recreation Policy which shall Mobilize the Resources of the Nation and the States, and
IN THE INTEREST OF Thousands of Organizations and Millions of Americans working together for these ends

ROBERT STERLING YARD, *Editor*

FOR A NATIONAL OUTDOOR RECREATION POLICY

Significance and Scope of a Conference which will Advance Conservational Activities a Dozen Years

HISTORY is making. The conference which the President has called for May 22, 23 and 24 in Washington to discuss the formulation of a National Outdoor Recreation Policy marks the dawn of a new era, not only for out-of-doors pleasure, but for nature conservation in all its branches.

The purpose of the conference is to advise the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation whose appointment was announced on April 14 last. Its personnel is significant. It consists of John Wingate Weeks, Secretary of War and author of the Weeks Act for the conservation of Eastern forests; Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, in charge of the National Parks System, Reclamation Projects, Indian Reservations and Public Lands; Henry Cantwell Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in charge of the National Forests and Wild-Life Sanctuaries; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in charge of the Bureau of Fisheries; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; and Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Executive Chairman. Mr. Roosevelt has been the active agency in promoting the President's policy.

The word Recreation is used by the Committee to include all uncommercial uses of the public domain.

To Plan for a Great Future.

Our several systems of National reservations are undefined and unrelated. Our museum system of National Parks is dangerously attacked by industrial interests. Our National Forests have recreational appropriations too small to notice. Our Wild Life preservation system is wholly inadequate. Our National Military Parks System requires broadening into a historical park system.

Four hundred thousand square miles of public lands, not to mention Alaska's half million, are wholly unequipped for uncommercial uses; a new park system, wholly recreational, is a public need. Road building in the national domain is a decade or two behind the times.

The President's Committee is really a planning committee on a great scale. Its function is to produce a National Outdoor Recreation Policy.

Such a policy will advance the work of organized outdoor activities a dozen years.

President Coolidge Calls for National Organization and Appoints an Outdoor Recreation Committee

THE newspapers of the entire country published, on the morning of April 14, the following announcement by the President:

"Particularly within the last decade, the outdoor recreation spirit among our people has increased rapidly. During this period there have been put forward projects,—federal, municipal, state and private,—to expand and conserve throughout the country our recreational opportunities. It is almost idle to emphasize their value to the country. The physical vigor, moral strength and clean simplicity of mind of the American people can be immeasurably furthered by the properly developed opportunities for the life in the open, afforded by our forests, mountains, and water-ways.

Recreation Ranks with Education

"Life in the open is a great character builder. From such life much of the American spirit of freedom springs. Furthering the opportunities of all for such life ranks in the general class with education.

"Our aim in this country must be to try to put the chance for out-of-door pleasure, with all that it means, within the grasp of the rank and file of our people, the poor man as well as the rich man. Country recreation for as many of our people as possible should be our objective.

"Though all are concerned in this matter, the lead must be and should be taken by the national government. Our national government is already concerned in many phases of it, but in an incoherent manner. In the administration of national parks, national forests, wild-life reserves, and unreserved domain, the government holds almost unlimited opportunities for this form of public service.

Function of the Federal Government

"The function of the federal government in the construction of highways, in the study of the propagation and protection of game animals, birds and fish, has a very decided bearing upon the recreational facilities open to our people.

"At present outdoor recreation is fostered by state, municipal and private agencies and federal bureaus—the

National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Biological Survey, the Bureaus of Fisheries, Plants, Public Roads, and others. There are state parks in many of the states, state roads, state conservation commissions, and other like agencies. There are also many civilian organizations that impinge on this question, for example, the various sportsmen's associations, containing hundreds of thousands of members and spread through every state, the camp-fire associations, the boy and girl scouts, the conservation groups, and thousands of others.

"A Guide for Future Action"

"In order to handle this matter properly, to adjust the widely separated viewpoints and interlock the interests concerned efficiently, there should be a definite and clearly prescribed national policy. The whole matter, being nation-wide in its scope, demands such handling. The object to be secured should therefore be to promulgate a national policy which should not merely co-ordinate under federal guidance all activities in behalf of outdoor recreation, but also formulate a program to serve as a guide for future action.

"I am asking, therefore, Secretary Weeks, Secretary Work, Secretary Wallace, Secretary Hoover, Secretary Davis, and Assistant Secretary Theodore Roosevelt to form a committee and to suggest to me how they think such a national policy can best be formulated and put into action."

THE CONFERENCE CALLED

The President fixes May 22-24 as the Date, and the New National Museum in Washington as the Place

TEN days after his first announcement, the President issued the following call for a conference preparatory to formulating a National Recreational Policy:

"Since the first announcement as to the needs of a national outdoor recreation policy, so many expressions of approval of such a project and so many offers of assistance in furthering it have been received by individual members of my committee that it is their unanimous opinion that a conference on this important subject should be called to meet in the city of Washington in the near future to assist the committee in forming a national program.

"The proposed policy covers such a range of subjects, touches so many phases of our national life, and is the immediate mission of so many existing agencies, national, state, municipal and private, that I feel that federal leadership and support to coordinate this activity are desirable, and I therefore heartily concur in the recommendations of my committee. May 22-24 inclusive has been selected as the time for this conference and the New National Museum in Washington, D. C., as the place.

Colonel Roosevelt to Preside

"I have appointed Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to act as executive chairman for the conference, and Secretaries Weeks, Work, Wallace, Hoover and Davis as honorary chairmen. I have instructed Colonel Roosevelt to communicate with the national civilian organizations interested in this great subject, and ask them to send delegates to the conference. There is no all-embracing list of these organizations, and therefore it will be impossible to avoid unintentional omissions. Because of this I am going to ask those organizations that do not receive invitations, and

that are embraced in the above-outlined category, to write at once to my chairman, Colonel Roosevelt, in regard to their representation.

"In general, some of the topics which will be discussed and upon which it is hoped conclusions may be reached and constructive suggestions formulated, are:

Our Wild Life and Scenic Resources

"Encouragement of outdoor recreation as a federal function; constitutional or legal authority for federal participation; the bearing of outdoor recreation on mental, physical, social and moral development; outdoor recreation as an influence in child-welfare; the wild-life (game and fur-bearing animals, birds, fish and plants) resources of the United States; the scenic resources of the United States, and major possibilities of national cooperation in promotion of recreation.

"Under the last-named topic the following questions will be especially considered:

"Formation of advisory councils on outdoor recreation; closer correlation of work of units of government organization; closer correlation of agencies other than federal, and their correlation with federal agencies; formulation of an educational program for outdoor recreation; promotion and coordination of game preservation; and survey and classification of recreational resources.

"To Assist in Forming a National Policy"

"This is not an effort to federalize recreation at the expense of state, municipal, local or private interest therein. Individual effort should at all times be encouraged. Many of these interests, however, though working generally towards the same end, do not attain the maximum results because there is no coordination.

"It will be the object of this conference, therefore, to assist in forming a national policy which will coordinate all these activities. The prime objective for which I feel we should strive is to endeavor to make available for the average American outdoor recreation, with all that it implies, and to preserve our facilities for outdoor recreation for our children and our children's children."

STATE PARKS TO FOLLOW

Fourth Annual Conference to be Held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on May 26, 27 and 28

ON Monday, May 26, immediately following the President's conference in Washington preparatory to formulating a National Outdoor Recreation Policy, the fourth annual State Park Conference will begin at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and last three days.

The relation between the two conferences is vital, and delegates to the National Policy Conference who can pass on to the State Park Conference will find it well worth their while. It is open to all.

A National Outdoor Recreation Policy in the broad sense should correlate all outdoor activities, National, State, County, City, and private. Cooperation will bring about this end. The State Park Conference will help.

The Conference will cover, as usual, a wide variety of recreational subjects, and addresses will be made by specialists in these fields. The Gettysburg Battlefield will occupy a half day for its inspection, and some of Pennsylvania's forest reservations will be visited.

A large attendance is expected. Reservations may be made in advance at the Hotel Gettysburg.

PRACTICAL USES OF NATIONAL RECREATION POLICY

Time has come when Planning is Necessary for Future Development

THE work proposed for the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation is, popularly speaking, "city planning" applied on a larger scale to recreation in lands owned by the Nation. The word recreation is here used to include every uncommercial use of the public domain.

The following uses are now in operation:

Under the Interior Department a magnificent system of National Parks has developed as a museum system of undisturbed nature which is also the most remarkable scenic and pleasuring system in the world.

Under the Agricultural Department 245,000 square miles of National Forests, administered for industrial conservation, have 1500 camp grounds and enormous possibilities for recreational uses still undeveloped. And its Biological Survey administers many wild-life refuges for the preservation of native birds and animals.

Under the War Department is a historically useful system of National Military Parks.

And, with units in the Interior, Agricultural and War Departments, is a system of National Monuments to preserve areas of scientific value.

To Balance and Correlate Them All

Each of these systems was born of a separate impulse and has developed separately with little or no relation to any of the others. And no recreational use has yet been made of the Reclamation projects, the Indian Reservations, or the 300,000 square miles of wild country under the General Land Office.

Meantime many millions of our people are enjoying our established systems, and thousands of popular organizations are concerned in their various conservational uses. The unutilized public lands are criss-crossed with roads and traveled by millions. The time has come to view them all as a whole, to define and correlate existing systems, to utilize recreationally the vast idle lands, and to develop whatever other systems may seem necessary.

In other words, the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation is a planning committee whose function is to set the national domain in order for the purposes of wild-life conservation, nature education, scientific observation, sight-seeing, motoring, pleasuring, and outdoor living.

To Facilitate Our Future Work

The Committee will neither possess nor attempt to exercise power. That lies with Congress. But if, in co-operation with the people of the country, it shall produce a broad plan for the future uncommercial uses of all publicly owned lands, and the cooperation of Government agencies and popular organizations therein, it will have worked inestimable value to the Nation.

Such a policy will not lessen the responsibility nor the activities of the organizations concerned in these uses of our public domain. On the contrary it will increase both. It will set all out-door activities therein years ahead by providing a correlated plan to work to, and serve as an impetus and perhaps a model to State Park development. There should follow, in the years, fairly complete coordination of National, State, County, and even City and private activities.

Working to a Well-Balanced Plan will Hasten Practical Results

SINCE the President's Committee on Outdoor Recreation will not attempt to exercise power, some have questioned its usefulness. One might as well question the usefulness of an architect to cathedral building, or of the Department of Agriculture to private farming.

Its function is to plan, with the people's help, for the builders. The power, expressed through Congress, will rest with the people.

Will Help Realize Useful Objectives

Under this planning, and because of it, many popular dreams may be realized which otherwise would lapse or fail. Among them, for example, are:

Equipping with comfortable camp grounds all public lands which are not yet hospitable to the motor tourist and the neighborhood camper-out.

Increasing very largely the number of recreational places in the National Forests, east and west.

Creating a new system of recreational areas to include these camp-grounds and also scenic reservations which cannot be added to our National Parks System because they do not meet National Parks standards and conditions.

Road building to make every attractive part of the public lands accessible to traveling tourists and neighborhood campers.

Differentiating and defining all national reservations, including National Parks, so that none shall be applied to uses antagonistic to the purposes for which they were created.

Very greatly increasing and bettering fire protection and insect control throughout all national forested reservations.

Increasing the number and kind and usefulness of wild life reservations for the protection of American species and the propagation and increase of native birds and animals.

Uniform State-park development correlated with National development.

Organization, in all the States, of State and County forest reserves as a valuable adjunct to National Parks and National Forests.

In general, not only developing, utilizing, and conserving the country's enormous recreational resources, but placing every one of them increasingly within the reach of every citizen.

MILLIONS FOR NATIONAL PARK ROADS

The sins of omission of many past Congresses were expiated when President Coolidge, on April 9th, signed his name to the "National Park Road Bill."

This measure was introduced by Representative Nicholas J. Sinnott of Oregon, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, and passed both House and Senate unanimously. Its title describes it:

"A bill authorizing the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the National Parks and Monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior."

It authorizes to be appropriated the sum of \$2,500,000 annually for a period of three years.

ABOUT OUR PUBLIC LANDS

Many Classifications for Other Useful Purposes but Little for Recreation

MORE than 700,000 square miles of land within the boundaries of the States are owned and administered by the Government. Of these, 300,000 square miles are equipped with about 1600 recreation places, or one for every 187 square miles. The Government provides no recreation equipment for the remaining 400,000 square miles.

This summary does not include Alaska's 590,884 square miles of public lands, whose total recreational equipment is one National Park, Mount McKinley, for which Congress appropriates \$8,000 a year to cover road-making, trails, buildings, administration, equipment and the protection of immense roaming herds of caribou and mountain sheep in an area of 2645 square miles.

Here are the principal classifications:

Lands Containing Recreational Facilities

Our nineteen National Parks, all recreational, aggregate 11,372 square miles. Interior Department.

Our National Forests, administered by the Agricultural Department, contain 284,531 square miles. In these great and beautiful areas, the Forest Service maintains 1500 camping grounds for tourists and local people, which is an average of one for each 190 square miles. Appropriations for this purpose total \$25,000, or \$16.67 for each camp ground. Assisting contributions, secured from local neighborhoods, alone make these few little lingering spots possible.

Forty-four National Monuments, administered by the Interior, Agricultural and War Departments, aggregate 2,339 square miles.

Wild life refuges of various kinds, administered by the Agricultural Department, aggregate 667 square miles.

The National Military Parks, under the War Department's administration, sum 22 square miles.

Lands Having No Recreational Facilities

Unapportioned and unreserved lands under the General Land Office aggregate 290,521 square miles. Congress provides for no recreation spots in this immense area, which equals the combined areas of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, an empire reaching from farthest east to the Mississippi, and from Canada to the Ohio.

Indian Reservations still owned by the Nation and administered by the Interior Department include 54,688 square miles. There is no provision for the recreation of visitors or of passers-through by motor.

Neither are there camp grounds in the Reclamation Projects, with their 24,219 square miles, administered by the Interior Department; nor in 7,294 square miles set apart for power purposes; nor in other classifications.

An Unutilized Wilderness Paradise

Of course our public lands are not uniformly suited for recreational purposes. They contain arid mountain ranges and several thousands of square miles of desert. But they also contain many more thousands of square miles, criss-crossed by fine roads, which are marvelously adapted to camping and pleasuring in the open.

The truth is that the National Parks utilize well under two per cent, and the National Monuments three-tenths

SPECIAL COMMITTEE WORK

Colonel Roosevelt Outlines Major Subjects Which Will be Considered in Detail

IN his letter of invitation to the national organizations I asked to participate in the Conference, Colonel Roosevelt, Executive Chairman, said:

"It is the President's desire that, aside from functioning as a clearing house for ideas, the conference may formulate specific proposals looking to more effective national cooperation, and more rapid national progress in outdoor recreation. With this end in view, a number of committees will be selected to consider the major subjects listed in the latter portion of the agenda, as follows:

- "1. The formation of advisory councils on outdoor recreation.
- "2. An educational program for outdoor recreation.
- "3. Closer correlation of the work of federal agencies.
- "4. Closer correlation of the agencies other than federal and the correlation of their work with that of appropriate federal agencies.
- "5. The consummation of international agreements relating to recreation.
- "6. The promotion and coordination of wild life preservation.
- "7. The policies dealing with national parks, national forests and the public domain.
- "8. A survey and classification of recreation resources.
- "9. The financial encouragement of outdoor recreation.

"In order to obtain as good results as possible within the limited space of time the conference will sit, it will be necessary to select the membership of these committees in advance of the meeting. It is our desire, however, to make the selection as far as practicable in accordance with the wishes of the delegates attending. In consequence we will greatly appreciate it if you will advise me by May 10 of any preference for committee assignments on the part of delegates from your organization which may attend the conference. We are limited in the time available for preparation, and the success of our efforts will be greatly enhanced if you can act as promptly as possible, both in this matter, and in suggesting speakers.

"I am convinced the President's call has afforded us all an exceedingly valuable opportunity for mutual counsel and progress in advancing the interests of outdoor recreation for the rank and file of our people. The success of the endeavor depends mainly upon the whole-hearted cooperation of such as you. I therefore most earnestly bespeak your real interest in this important matter."

of one per cent, of the available public lands within the states; that the camp-grounds in the National Forest are altogether inconsiderable; and that the Wild Life Refuges are recreational only in a special sense.

No wonder, with so vast and richly endowed a pleasure wilderness unutilized, that our one existing system, the National Parks, is overwhelmed with demands for the admission of many areas which its special inhibitions make it impossible to accept.

Another recreational system without prohibitive conditions is one of the country's greatest needs.

OUTLINE OF SUBJECTS FOR THE

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

To be Held May 22, 23 and 24, 1924, at the Auditorium of the New National Museum,
Washington, D. C.

I. Encouragement of Outdoor Recreation as a Federal Function

1. As a means of promoting higher standards of citizenship.
2. As a means of promoting general conditions of health.
3. As a measure of military preparedness.

II. Constitutional or Legal Authority for Federal Participation

1. The "Public Welfare" clause of the Constitution.
2. As the proper medium for joint or interstate action.
3. As custodian of the public properties.

III. Outdoor Recreation as a Prime Factor in the Promotion of:

1. Mental development.
2. Health and physical development.
3. Vocational development.
4. Patriotic development.
5. Social and moral development.
6. Appreciation of the attractions of rural life.

IV. Outdoor Recreation as a Controlling Influence on Child Welfare

1. As a means of disease prevention or immunization.
2. As a curative influence.
3. As the basis of children's health camps.
4. As an aid in wholesome living.

V. The Wild Life (Game and Fur-bearing Animals, Birds, Fish and Plants) Resources of the United States

1. Their value.
 - (a) Recreational.
 - (b) Economic.
 - (c) Scientific.
2. Their requirements.
 - (a) Coordination of conflicting industrial uses.
 - (b) Scientific studies of biological requirements, habitats.
 - (c) Sanctuaries, refuges, preserves.
 - (d) Prevention of destructive practices.
3. Their control and management.
 - (a) Sound laws and effective law enforcement.
 - (b) Inventories and preservation of capital stocks.
 - (c) Regulated kills based on sound kill factors.
 - (d) Plants and transplants.
 - (e) Functions and responsibilities of Federal Government.
 1. As direct agency for management and protection.
 2. As medium for correlation of State game management.
 3. As custodian of the publicly owned lands.

VI. The Scenic Resources of the United States

1. Their values.
 - (a) Social.
 - (b) Economic.
 - (c) Artistic.

2. Their requirements.

- (a) Their protection from conflicting industrial uses.
 - 1. When the scenic values are dominant.
 - 2. When they are codominant.
 - 3. When they are subordinate.
- (b) The promotion of their highest public use.
 - 1. By road and trail construction.
 - 2. By encouragement of controlled concessions.
 - 3. By encouragement of national and international use.

3. Their control and management.

- (a) On the publicly owned lands.

- 1. As National Parks.
 - a. Principles which should govern establishment.
 - b. Kinds of land which should be so reserved.
 - c. Principles governing fixation of boundaries.
 - d. Impropriety of allowing industrial uses, viz.: logging, mining, grazing, water storage, etc.
 - e. Correlation with other public reservations.
- 2. As National Monuments.
 - a. Principles which should govern establishment.
 - b. Kinds of land which should be so reserved.
 - c. Principles governing fixation of boundaries.
 - d. Propriety of allowing industrial uses, viz.: logging, mining, grazing, water storage, etc.
- 3. As National Military Parks.
 - a. Principles which should govern establishment.
 - b. Kinds of land which should be so reserved.
 - c. Principles governing fixation of boundaries.
 - d. Propriety of allowing industrial uses, viz.: logging, mining, grazing, water storage, etc.
 - e. Correlation with other public reservations.
 - f. Propriety of allowing recreational uses.
- 4. As National Forests.
 - a. Principles which should govern establishment.
 - b. Kinds of land which should be so reserved.
 - c. Principles governing fixation of boundaries.
 - d. Propriety of allowing industrial uses, viz.: logging, mining, grazing, water storage, etc.
 - e. Correlation with other public reservations.
 - f. Administration of National Monuments as parts of National Forests.
 - g. Administration of small areas of National Forest land upon which scenic or recreation resources are dominant.
 - 1. Their special dedication as playgrounds.
 - 2. Their improvement at public expense.
- 5. Conditions under which transfers should be made.
 - a. From National Forests to National Parks.
 - b. From National Parks to National Forests.
 - c. From public domain to either of the above.
 - d. From unallotted Indian Reservations to:
 - 1. National Parks.
 - 2. National Forests.

VII. Major Possibilities of National Cooperation in Promotion of Recreation

1. Closer correlation of work of units of Government organization.

(a) National Park Service.	(g) Bureau of Public Roads.
(b) Forest Service.	(h) Bureau of Plant Industry.
(c) General Land Office.	(i) Public Health Service.
(d) Bureau of Indian Affairs.	(j) Bureau of Education.
(e) Bureau of Biological Survey.	(k) Children's Bureau.
(f) Bureau of Fisheries.	

VII. Major Possibilities of National Cooperation in Promotion of Recreation (Continued)

2. Closer correlation of agencies other than Federal, and their correlation with Federal agencies.
 - (a) The States of the Union.
 - (b) Counties, municipalities, and other political units.
 - (c) Organizations of nation-wide scope and importance.
 - (d) Organizations of state-wide scope and importance.
 - (e) Fraternal, industrial, and sectarian organizations.
 - (f) Civic and semi-civic organizations.
 - (g) Corporations, associations, and individuals.
3. Formation of advisory councils on outdoor recreation.
 - (a) Council of State and Federal officials.
 - (b) Council of civilians.
4. Formulation of an educational program for outdoor recreation.
5. Consummation of international agreements, relating to:
 - (a) Wild life preservation and propagation.
 - (b) Encouragement of international games, etc.
 - (c) Reciprocal privileges of outdoor recreation.
 - (d) Interchanges of expert advisers.
6. Promotion and coordination of game preservation.
 - (a) Leadership in interstate agreements.
 - (b) Extension of biological studies.
 - (c) Enforcement of international treaties.
 - (d) Use of public lands for game sanctuaries.
 - (e) Law enforcement by exercise of interstate control.
 - (f) Greater cooperation in law enforcement.
7. Discussion of policies on the subjects of:
 - (a) National Parks.
 1. Exclusion of economic development of natural resources.
 2. Propriety of including within new National Parks areas valuable for economic development.
 3. The conditions under which areas will be transferred from National Forests to National Parks, or reverse.
 - (b) National Forests.
 1. Exclusion of economic development where recreational values on a given area are the dominant ones.
 2. Correlation of recreational development with the use of other natural resources such as timber, forage, minerals, water storage, and wild life conservation.
 3. Retention of recreation areas under Forest administration.
 - (c) Public domain.
 1. Preservation of areas of high recreational value.
 2. Administration of areas of such character.
 - a. By new forms of dedication and management.
 - b. By transfer to National Park Service.
 - c. By addition to National Forests.
8. Survey and classification of recreation resources.
 1. On Publicly owned lands.
 2. On State lands, in cooperation with the States.
 3. On private lands, in cooperation with the States.
9. Financial encouragement of outdoor recreation.
 1. By cooperation in road and trail construction.
 2. By cooperation in wild life perpetuation.
 3. By specific appropriations for the development of recreation opportunities on public properties.
 4. By direct financial cooperation in educational programs relating to outdoor recreation.
 5. By improvement of waterways and other water bodies under Federal control so as to develop their recreational values.

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

1512 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OBJECTS

To conserve nature and to win all America to enjoyment of it.

To promote a National Recreational Policy under which all the public lands of the Nation shall be fully equipped for the recreational service of the people, and some of them conserved for scenic and wild life preservation.

To protect our National Parks System from all industrial uses and to uphold its standards. It is the country's one museum system of undisturbed nature and our national gallery of scenic masterpieces.

To promote the use of National Parks for the purposes of popular education and scientific observation.

To promote uniform State Park development with the cooperation of the Nation.

To aid specialist organizations in the promotion of wild bird and wild animal refuges for the better protection of American species in natural environment.

To interest popular organizations of all kinds everywhere, scientific, educational, patriotic and civic societies, motoring, mountaineering and sportsmen's clubs, wild life and conservation organizations and the people generally in cooperation for these beneficent purposes.

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